



Old Man of Wimbledon Wins Again John McEnroe, at 33 the oldest man left in the draw at Wimbledon, hitting a backhand against Pat Cash in second-round action. The two unseeded former champions played a four-hour, five-set thriller, with McEnroe prevailing, 6-7 (3-7), 6-4, 6-7 (1-7), 6-3, 6-2. The top seed, Jim Courier, and 12th-seeded Andre Agassi also advanced, but Petr Korda, the sixth seed, was upset. Page 23.

Israeli Settlers Fear a 'Revolution' Labor Vow on Autonomy Raises Doubts for Future

By David Hoffman Washington Post Service KIRYAT ARBA, Israeli-Occupied West Bank — In the window of his tiny pizzeria, Yitzhak Tzoref displays a picture of the late Israeli prime minister, Menachem Begin, a symbol of Zionist zeal for many residents of this Jewish settlement nestled in the hills near Hebron. But the voices inside the pizza shop Thursday echoed with anxiety and worry in the aftermath of the election victory of the Labor Party leader, Yitzhak Rabin. Mr. Rabin's pledge to curtail expansion of settlements in the territories and move swiftly toward an autonomy agreement for 1.7 million Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza has unsettled many residents of Kiryat Arba — and touched off new protests from activists in the settler movement. The activists said they hoped to frustrate Mr. Rabin's plans to reach an autonomy agreement with the Palestinians in six months, stepping up the pace of settlement before Mr. Rabin forms his government and staging demonstrations against a pact. In the recent past, some of the more militant activists have resorted to violence. "What is this autonomy? Nobody has explained it to us," said Mr. Tzoref, 50. "From all these descriptions we don't know what to think. "Some say we'll be kicked out," he said. "Some say we'll be slaughtered. Let someone stand up and explain it to us. This confusion, and an undercurrent of fear about the future, ran through interviews with many of those who visited Mr. Tzoref's shop in Kiryat Arba, a settlement of 5,000 people. According to election returns, the settlement cast a strong vote for Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir of the Likud party in the election Tuesday. Mr. Rabin has said he would like to move within six months to an agreement for "real" autonomy for the Palestinians, while reserving defense and foreign policy functions for Israel and stopping short of an independent state. Many residents here said they worried about what the practical impact of autonomy would be for settlers — such as whether there would be a Palestinian police force.

"It's not comfortable, it's not pleasant, this revolution," said Uzi Bettel, 30, who tends the settlement's gas station, referring to the Rabin victory. "Everyone was down and depressed when they heard the results of the election. When we need to protest, we will — within the law." "Autonomy is not a simple thing," said Naomi Wasserman, 31, a teacher who worked for Likud during the campaign. "Rabin will do it, but it will take time. There will be a lot of protests." Some residents took comfort from the largely successful effort in recent years to expand settlements in the territories, which now house about 110,000 Jewish settlers. Others took comfort in Mr. Rabin's reputation as a hard-liner, and his comment this week 3 Israelis die in wave of violence. Page 2. that no settlement would be uprooted, as was Yamit in the Sinai after the Camp David accord of 1978. But many acknowledged that a new chapter was opening in the long struggle over the territories. In the elections, one of the pioneering settler parties, Tehiya, failed to gain a single seat, and another nationalist party, Mokedet, gained no new seats. Elyakim Haetzni, a Tehiya member and one of the early settlers of Kiryat Arba, lost his seat in the Knesset, or parliament. In an interview Thursday, Mr. Haetzni said Israeli voters had turned against ideology, including that of the rightist parties that captured so much attention in the Likud era. "The Tehiya was the most ideological party," he said. "We paid the full price." Even in the settlements, he said, Tehiya had a poor showing. Kiryat Arba was first settled in 1968 and expanded under Labor-led governments. The older settlements that developed in this period have generally been defined by Mr. Rabin as "security" outposts that he would retain. But Mr. Rabin has said he would curb expansion of "political" settlements erected by Likud in denser Arab population centers. Mr. Haetzni said many settlers who fought Labor governments in the 1960s and 1970s became complacent during "the 15 far See ISRAEL, Page 8

11 Nations On Black Sea Sign Alliance On Economy Russia and 10 Others Vow in Istanbul to Seek End to Regional Strife

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches ISTANBUL — Leaders of 11 nations, including six former Soviet republics, signed a Black Sea economic cooperation pact here on Thursday, and they pledged to end regional conflicts that threaten the Turkish-inspired cooperation plan. "We are dealing not just with economic but also with political cooperation and our common will to end bloodshed in this basin," President Boris N. Yeltsin of Russia said at a news conference. He dismissed calls by Eduard A. Shevardnadze, the Georgian leader, for an elaborate Black Sea organization that would establish collective security arrangements. "We don't want any more bureaucracies," Mr. Yeltsin said. Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel, host of the meeting at a renovated Ottoman palace overlooking the Bosphorus, said such disputes did not have to block cooperation. He cited his own problems with Greece, a member of the group. "The disputes of today may not be there tomorrow," the Turkish leader said, hailing the signing of the declaration as a historic day for Turkey and the Black Sea region. The pact, covering a market of 400 million people, aims for cooperation in energy, transportation, communications, information and ecology, as well as the establishment of a joint investment bank. The financial strains arising from the former Soviet bloc's transition to a market economy and the lack of investment capital were expected to slow progress. Mr. Demirel said the ultimate goal was a free movement of people, goods and services to stimulate private-sector activity and the creation of a Black Sea zone that would complement the European Community. Albania was accepted as a founding member, along with Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Georgia, Greece, Moldova, Romania, Russia, Turkey and Ukraine. In speeches, leaders of the 11 countries acknowledged that ethnic and territorial conflicts clouded the prospects of economic cooperation. President Abulfaz Elchibey of Azerbaijan and the Armenian president, Levon Ter-Petrosian, avoided mention of the war between their countries over the Nagorno-Karabakh enclave. The Moldovan leader, Mircea I. Snegur, demanded that all outside troops leave the Trans-Dniestr region, where battles between Slavic secessionists and Moldovans have taken 500 lives. Moldova accuses regular Russian troops of joining in the fighting for an independent republic. Mr. Snegur and Mr. Yeltsin were to hold four-day peace talks with President Leonid M. Kravchuk of Ukraine and President Ion Iliescu of Romania. Mr. Shevardnadze, who survived a coup attempt on Wednesday by supporters of Zviad Gamsakhurdia, the deposed Tbilisi leader, said the Black Sea states should take collective action on security matters. "We need security guarantees in a Black Sea region where the seeds of very dangerous misunderstandings are being sown," he stressed. Mr. Shevardnadze said the Black Sea Fleet, the object of intense rivalry between Russia, Ukraine and others, should be reduced and parceled out on a quota basis. "I think we should think about reducing the See PACT, Page 2

For Delors, More Tenure, Less Power

By Tom Redburn International Herald Tribune LISBON — Jacques Delors will be granted two more years as president of the EC Commission, but only after he is told that Brussels should no longer intervene so much in the affairs of the Community's 12 nations. This is the most important outcome, officials and analysts say, that is likely to emerge from the two-day meeting of EC leaders that opens here Friday. On Thursday, Britain became the last of the EC governments to agree formally to extend Mr. Delors' tenure. It thus joins its 11 partners in endorsing the man who not only stands as the most visible champion of the drive for European unity, but also serves as the lightning rod for growing discontent over the degree of power to be exercised in Brussels. "We do not want a centralized executive in Brussels which tries to insert its tentacles into the nooks and crannies of national life," said Douglas Hurd, Britain's foreign secretary, in a recent statement outlining London's thinking on the future of the EC. "We need a decentral-

ized Community in which decisions are taken as close as possible to the people." Britain once stood largely alone in resisting the transfer of power to Brussels. But then Danish voters rejected the Maastricht treaty, which calls for the development of a European economic, monetary and political union. A new mood has since begun to emerge within the Community. In response, Mr. Delors has shelved his plans for an early streamlining of EC institutions and has turned his attention to overcoming skepticism about excessive dominance. Ironically, analysts say, the new emphasis on curbing the power of Brussels may end up enhancing rather than impeding the drive for European integration. "What Delors understands is that by cutting back on unnecessary actions by Brussels, you actually lay the groundwork for building a more powerful, integrated Community operating on a higher plane," said Stanley Crossick, director of the Belmont European Policy Center in Brussels. "Indeed, only by spreading power away from the center will the EC be able to get anything important accomplished on its new agenda." Mr. Delors plans to present leaders in Lisbon with the EC Commission's ideas for narrowing the scope of its own influence. The still-vague proposal, which EC officials discussed at a meeting Thursday in Brussels, is in part designed to deflect some of the stronger attacks on the Community's executive agency. At the same time, the focus on "subsidiarity" — the EC term for the goal of operating at the lowest level of government possible — would help Mr. Delors rein in some of the more wayward commissioners in his purview. European summit leaders are expected to give Mr. Delors a green light to shake up the EC bureaucracy in the final two years of a tenure that is being extended to a full decade. After years of tension between Brussels and London, Mr. Delors' apparent reversal is leading to an unusual alliance with John Major, the British prime minister. On Wednesday evening, when Mr. Ma-

Leadership Is Issue for Bush, And Voters Find Him Lacking

By Andrew Rosenthal and Joel Brinkley New York Times Service WASHINGTON — As George Bush accepted the Republican presidential nomination on Aug. 18, 1988, he told thousands of cheering convention delegates that his goal as president would be to pick up where Ronald Reagan left off. "The most important work of my life is to complete the mission we started in 1980," he declared. It seemed a fitting declaration for a man who told the convention that he had spent his life carrying out assignments. As a World War II pilot, the first American envoy to Communist China, Republican Party chairman, director of central intelligence, he had always set off with a clear mission, Mr. Bush said. But soon after his inauguration, the world Mr. Bush had known so well dissolved around him. While he exercised his strong hand in foreign policy and left domestic issues largely alone, the Communist menace vanished, the economy soured and Americans confronted a deepening social crisis that crystallized in the Los Angeles riots in April. As his term comes to an end in these circumstances, a crisis of leadership threatens Mr. Bush's reelection. The president himself seemed clearly aware of that as he made his argument for another term in an interview in the Oval Office this week. "In the final analysis," Mr. Bush said after 30 minutes of discussing his record, "people are going to say, 'Who do you want sitting at that desk? Who has the temperament? Who has the experience? Who do we trust?'" Rising from his chair, pushing his pen back into his shirt pocket and putting on his glasses to show his guests out, his final words were confident: "That's why I'm going to win this election. You watch." But as voters begin to pass judgment on the very terms Mr. Bush outlined — his record and his ability See BUSH, Page 8

New Europe Fishes the Same Old Troubled Water

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches LONDON — A Royal Navy warship boarded French fishing vessels Thursday after accusations that the French had cut through trawling gear and assaulted English fishermen. "This is a violent and outrageous incident," the British fisheries minister, David Curry, told the House of Commons. "The British government will sustain pressure on the French government to make sure that their vessels are brought to book." The incident occurred on the eve of a European Community summit meeting in

that Breton trawlers appeared to be to blame. René Glemarec, manager of the company that owns one of the French vessels, cited "some cohabitation problems" between French and British fishermen in the area, but said, "French fishermen are not bandits." He said his boat had been "fishing normally in an authorized zone." Workers on three British trawlers accused French fishermen of cutting their nets and hurling pipes and chains at them. See FISH, Page 8

Sarajevo Looks to U.S., Not EC Few in Dying City Expect 'European Solution'

By John F. Burns New York Times Service SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — As the siege of Sarajevo by Serbs intensifies and the city descends ever deeper into a nightmare of hunger, destruction and death, people here look desperately to the outside world for relief. Although Sarajevo is in Europe, barely two hours' flying time from Bonn, Paris or London, virtually no one in the basement bunkers that shelter tens of thousands of people here speaks of a "European solution." A dozen times each day, an American reporter is confronted by people pleading that he send a message to President George Bush, saying that nothing short of an American-led military intervention can save the city. After Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d testified about Sarajevo's plight before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, anyone with a television set tuned into reports a day later about his appearance. Mr. Baker spoke bluntly, describing the indiscriminate ferocity of Serbian attacks on civilians in Sarajevo and other parts of this newly independent state as "barbarism at its worst extreme." He also warned that the United States would not allow continued obstruction of United Nations efforts to begin an emergency airlift of food and medicine. For the first time since the heaviest Serbian shelling of the city's residential areas began last month, the news from Washington gave a boost to the city's sagging morale. It was unclear what action the United States would be willing to take to halt the Serbian attacks so food and medicine could begin flowing into the city. But many people drew hope from Mr. Baker's remarks, saying they detected a new willingness by Washington to get tough even if it was not yet ready to use force. The anxiety with which Washington's policy is monitored in Sarajevo reflects a wide belief that time is running out for an international rescue effort, and See BOSNIA, Page 2



From the left: Mircea Snegur, Moldova; Leonid Kravchuk, Ukraine; Eduard Shevardnadze, Georgia; Levon Ter-Petrosian, Armenia; Boris Yeltsin, Russia; Ion Iliescu, Romania; Suleyman Demirel, Turkey; Zhelevo Zhelev, Bulgaria; Sali Berisha, Albania; Constantine Mitsotakis, Greece; Abulfaz Elchibey, Azerbaijan.

Kiosk Bomb Explodes in London's City LONDON (AP) — A bomb blast wrecked a car outside the Chase Manhattan Bank and sent a plume of smoke over London's financial district Thursday evening, but the police said no one had been injured. They said someone using an Irish Republican Army code word telephoned after the explosion of the bomb, which had been left in a briefcase under a white Mercedes. The BBC said it had received a call in the name of the IRA 10 minutes after the explosion. Business/Finance British Petroleum's chairman resigned. Page 15. Crossword Page 21.

The Next-Generation Pig: Living Off the Lean of the Land By Erik Ipsen International Herald Tribune DRIFFIELD, England — Stunned for years as dirty, smelly and financially foolish, pig farming in Britain has never won any popularity contests with the nation's farmers much less their leeward neighbors. Yet, bereft even of that lifeblood of much of European farming, government subsidies, Britain's pig breeders have done something remarkable: They have prospered. When it comes to pig genetics Britain is at the porcine pinnacle. "It is the only livestock species where we do indeed have the edge," said Harry Hope, livestock editor of Farmers Weekly. That is not news to the Curtis family of Yorkshire in the north of England. Their National Pig Development Co., the nation's second-largest breeder, has prospered mightily since its inception in 1969 to the point where they market their own pig-production computer programs and can afford to launch new pig breeds in tony London restaurants and Jerry breeding stock by the jumbo tonload to America every six weeks. NPD, with its own public relations person, and an executive car park sprinkled with BMWs and Bentleys is a pig breeder where the sweet scent of prosperity almost, but not quite, overpowers that of the piggery next door. With NPD pigs now doing their profligate best in 28 countries and with full-fledged franchise operations up and squealing in eight countries from the Philippines to Italy, the family-owned NPD suffers no shortage of ambitions. "We aim to be a McDonald's in pigs," said David Curtis, who along with his brother Stephen is an NPD joint managing director. But he confesses that fellow first-class passengers still fall out of their chairs laughing when they discover the nature of his business. Last month at the Café Royal in London his competitors were definitely not amused when Mr. Curtis, as marketing director, parted the curtain on his newest product, the Manor Meishan pig, scrubbed and powdered to a pinkish perfection for the occasion. The auditory color video that accompanied the unveiling solemnly proclaimed the animal "a quantum leap in pig productivity" and went on to proclaim that it would "take the world pig industry into the 21st century." What NPD's new pig has is a strong libido and, most important, tests, a dozen and a half of them. "It's no good producing 18 piglets if you have only got 14 tests as most pigs do," explained Rosetta Nicholson, NPD's PR person. With all that in the way of what pig people call "motherability" going for it, the Manor Meishan is reckoned to be able to produce 30 piglets per annum versus 25 for the best of other breeds. That crucial advance came via China, which shipped a load of its traditional Meishan pigs to Britain nearly a decade ago. Ever since, breeders have been struggling to combine its obvious anatomical attributes with the leanness of state-of-the-art British pigs. Merely multiplying Meishans was always a nonstarter. "It's fatty, the meat on the damn thing is terrible," See SWINE, Page 17

Serbs Vow to Halt Firing on Civilian Targets in Sarajevo

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — Bosnian Serbs have pledged to stop firing on nonmilitary targets in Sarajevo and to put their heavy weapons around the city under United Nations observation, a UN official said Thursday.

Major General Lewis MacKenzie, the UN commander in Sarajevo, made the announcement of a promise of restraint by Serbian forces after a relatively quiet night in the Bosnian capital of 300,000 people, which has been besieged for nearly three months.

He said that the president of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Alija Izetbegovic, a Muslim, had welcomed the Serbian announcement but was skeptical of the pledges being carried out, following the breakdown of many agreements in almost three months of fighting.

Meanwhile, there was no sign of progress Thursday in talks held in Strasbourg, France, on ending the ethnic fighting that has killed thousands of Serbs, Croats and Muslims during the last year.

The European Community mediator, Lord Carrington, said after the talks with leaders of the warring republics that his effort to revive an EC-sponsored peace process had been "disheartening."

Lord Carrington held separate meetings with the Serbian president, Slobodan Milosevic, the Croatian president, Franjo Tudjman, and the Bosnian foreign minister, Haris Silajdzic.

Lord Carrington said that Mr. Milosevic had refused to recognize Bosnia-Herzegovina as a sovereign state and had rebuffed EC attempts to hold talks on the future of the Kosovo region of Serbia, where ethnic Albanians are demanding sovereignty.

"I think today was disheartening but we're going to go on trying," Lord Carrington said at a news conference. "There has got to be a solution in the end."

There were other developments Thursday:

- Soaring temperatures posed an increasing threat of epidemic among the 300,000 people trapped in Sarajevo with almost no food, water or power.
- There are many dead bodies lying unattended for days on the front

lines between the militias," a reporter for Sarajevo radio said. "It's getting hotter and hotter. So we are getting very afraid of an epidemic."

A UN spokesman said the Croatian Army was jeopardizing peacekeeping efforts in that former Yugoslav republic by attacking a Serbian-held region.

EC truce monitors in Croatia estimated that at least 150 people had been killed and 300 wounded in the last few days.

Student protests in Belgrade demanding the removal of President Milosevic entered an 11th day and spread to the Serbian cities of Novi Sad, Kragujevac and Nis, news reports said.

Opposition to Mr. Milosevic has been growing since UN economic sanctions were imposed on Serbia on May 30 for its role in the ethnic war in Bosnia.

Fighting in Sarajevo had been particularly fierce up to Thursday, with scores of civilians killed or wounded in pitched battles between Serbian forces and the city's Muslim-led defenders.

"As a result of confrontations over the past few days, the Serbs have decided to unilaterally and unconditionally stop firing on nonmilitary targets," General MacKenzie said. He added that they had pledged to place their heavy weapons under UN observation.

"If the first step is successful, they will move artillery and mortars even further from the city," he said. "This is a significant commitment by the Serbs."

"If it fails because of their action," the general added, "it will be a very serious setback to Serbian credibility."

General MacKenzie said he hoped that firing on nonmilitary targets would stop immediately. He added that it would take two to three days to put Serbian heavy weapons under UN supervision.

Allowing UN peacekeepers to monitor Serbian heavy weapons in the hills around Sarajevo is a precondition for reopening the city's airport for humanitarian relief flights.

General MacKenzie has said that fighting must stop for at least 48 hours before UN forces would try to reopen the airport.

(AP, Reuters)



A Serbian fighter resting during a lull in combat in the eastern Bosnian town of Foca.

Backing for Paris AIDS Claim Ex-Official Says Gallo Mised Washington on Research

By Philip J. Hiltz
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A former senior health official says the U.S. government was misled by Dr. Robert Gallo's claim to have been the sole discoverer of the cause of AIDS, and that now the United States has a "moral duty" to turn over the credit and the royalties to the French.

Comments by C. McClain Haddow, the former official, in recent interviews are part of the increasing pressure being put on the government to reverse its stand behind Dr. Gallo.

At the same time, lawyers for the Pasteur Institute in Paris are lobbying officials of the White House and Department of Health and Human Services. And two independent bodies have attacked Dr. Gallo and what they said was the government's lumpy investigation.

"Had we known then what we know today, we would have had a moral obligation to allow the French to have all the royalties," said Mr. Haddow, chief of staff at the Department of Health and Human Services from 1983 to 1987. "We have no right to them."

He said that senior department officials doubted Dr. Gallo's version of events and were aware that, despite his vehement denials, his laboratory had worked with a virus sent to him by the French.

Mr. Haddow's comments were corroborated by an official who worked for him at the department and was present in some of the meetings at the height of the controversy: Mary Martin, now special assistant to the head of the department's Office of Civil Rights.

In addition, some notes of attorneys for the department in 1985, when negotiations with the French were taking place, refer to concerns about losing any court case.

If it had been known then that Dr. Gallo had used the French virus for a significant part of his work, that might have prevented him from claiming credit for the discoveries leading to the creation of a blood test to detect the virus in patients.

But Joseph Onek, attorney for Dr. Gallo, said Wednesday that he did not believe Mr. Haddow was a credible source of information because he was convicted six years ago of a conflict of interest while working at the Department of Health and Human Services and served four months in prison.

He nonetheless has been questioned in the last two weeks by investigators looking into the case.

At the same time, the Pasteur Institute is lobbying the U.S. government to turn over the royalties for the AIDS blood test to French scientists. The French laboratory has asked the government to surrender all of the estimated \$50 million in past and future royalties from the blood test. The royalties are now split between the two governments, with about \$10,000 a year going to Dr. Gallo and

an equal amount to Dr. Luc Montagnier of the Pasteur Institute.

At the center of the conflict is the question of how far Dr. Gallo's team at the National Cancer Institute went in acknowledging use of Dr. Montagnier's work in unacknowledged use of Dr. Montagnier's work in growing the AIDS virus and developing Dr. Gallo's version of the blood test.

As many as six separate inquiries are now in progress, investigating charges ranging from poor laboratory leadership to perjury and patent fraud. The one completed investigation is that of the Office of Scientific Integrity at the National Institutes of Health. It concluded that Dr. Gallo did not commit misconduct, but that his subordinate, Dr. Mikulas Popovic, had.

But as soon as a new report from the Office of Scientific Integrity surfaced a few weeks ago, it was branded a whitewash by critics.

An independent panel of scientific experts, which reviewed the report at the request of the National Institutes of Health, wrote that the Office of Scientific Integrity had failed to understand "a pattern of behavior on Dr. Gallo's part that repeatedly misrepresents, suppresses, and distorts data."

The panel of experts, headed by Dr. Frederic Richards of Yale University, went on to say that Dr. Gallo's behavior "constitutes intellectual recklessness of a high degree — in essence, intellectual appropriation of the French viral isolate."

Dr. Gallo's lawyer called the charges "inducement." He said that, if Dr. Gallo is charged with "intellectual appropriation" for not giving credit to the French in his papers, then the French, too, are guilty, because they did not mention in their papers that Dr. Gallo helped them learn how to grow the virus as well.

The House subcommittee on oversight and investigations, headed by Representative John Dingell, Democrat of Michigan, also issued a critique of the finding by the Office of Scientific Integrity.

It stated that the finding was "deeply flawed" and that some of its conclusions were "distorted by the evidence."

While the U.S. government was trying in 1985 to resolve who should get credit for discoveries, Dr. Gallo tried to persuade officials that he and his co-workers alone were responsible for determining the cause of AIDS and making a blood test possible.

He told officials of the Department of Health and Human Services and others that, even though the French sent him their virus, he did not use it to further his work.

French emissaries visited the United States in 1985 to protest this position. They said they had been told by American scientists that Dr. Gallo had in fact used the French virus to start his work.

3 Israelis Die in Arab Attacks

By Jackson Diehl
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — Israel suffered its first burst of violence on Thursday in the wake of elections this week. Two civilians were stabbed to death in the Gaza Strip and a soldier and three Palestinians died in a West Bank shoot-out.

The army said the two civilians, both residents of southern Israel, were attacked near a warehouse south of Gaza City. One was killed instantly, and the other died later.

Radio Israel said the two men were merchants trying to arrange a business deal. It reported that the army was searching for four Palestinian suspects from the radical Islamic Hamas organization.

In the West Bank village of Arab, near Jenin, Israeli soldiers encountered five Palestinians carrying weapons Thursday morning and opened fire, a spokesman said. In the battle, one soldier and three of the Palestinians were killed, he said. Two Arabs escaped. The Israeli deaths were the first to be recorded in Arab-Israeli violence since the last week of May, when two soldiers and three civilians were killed, along with at least seven Arabs, in a rash of incidents that included two stabbings by Palestinians from Gaza.

Following the earlier stabbings, the hard-line government of Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir sealed off the Gaza Strip for nearly two weeks and then imposed tighter control on workers from Gaza.

At the same time, five days of anti-Arab rioting erupted in the Tel Aviv suburb of Bat Yam, where a 15-year-old girl was killed.

The violence became an election campaign issue, and Mr. Shamir was criticized by the Labor Party leader, Yitzhak Rabin, for not ensuring the security of Israelis against Arab attacks.

Mr. Rabin, whose Labor Party went on to win the elections Tuesday, promised tough measures against Arabs attacking Israelis.

But Mr. Rabin also said that the violence could not be stopped without "political measures," including progress in Palestinian negotiations.

Mr. Rabin has pledged to try to reach an agreement with Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza on self-rule within nine months. He has also said development of the territories' economy should be speeded up so Arabs could work there rather than commuting.

The shoot-out between soldiers and Palestinians was the third such incident in the last six weeks in which Israeli soldiers died, and was the second in the Jenin area.

Since early this year, the army has stepped up use of undercover squads of special units to hunt down armed Palestinians.

Human rights groups have accused the squads of unjustified killing of a number of Palestinians, including several unarmed persons and bystanders.

In the earlier incident in the Jenin area, a soldier was killed by an Arab collaborator after the squad, dressed as Arabs, entered the man's house at night by mistake.

Truce Is Set In Restive Region of Moldova

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
ISTANBUL — The presidents of Russia and Moldova agreed Thursday to an indefinite cease-fire in the Trans-Dniester region of Moldova and said a UN fact-finding mission would arrive by the end of the week.

The agreement was reached after talks between Presidents Boris N. Yeltsin of Russia, Mircea I. Snegur of Moldova, Leonid M. Kravchuk of Ukraine and Ion Iliescu of Romania.

Mr. Snegur said the Moldovan parliament would consider granting a high degree of home rule to Trans-Dniester, where ethnic Russian and Ukrainian separatists have declared a republic.

He said the most important elements of the accord were the guarantees by Russia and Moldova, "personally made by the presidents, to preserve the cease-fire" that was declared Tuesday but not honored.

"At the request of the government of Moldova, observers from the United Nations will arrive on a fact-finding mission at the end of this week," Mr. Snegur said.

The talks took place at the 11-nation Black Sea Economic Summit in Istanbul.

Several hundred people died in a battle for the Dniester town of Bender last week. Mr. Snegur said his country was at war with Russia and accused the Russian 14th Army of backing the separatists from its bases on the east bank of the river.

Two Moldovan military helicopters were reported shot down overnight Thursday by anti-aircraft forces in the Trans-Dniester region as fighting in eastern Moldova continued.

Russian radio said the helicopters were downed by units of the Russian 14th Army following several overflights during the night by Moldovan helicopters and military aircraft.

Interfax news agency, quoting the press center of the Trans-Dniester government, said 14th Army units fired anti-aircraft rockets and apparently brought down two aircraft in the Bender region.

The 14th Army said it remained neutral in the conflict in eastern Moldova, but Wednesday said it had monitored Trans-Dniester military aircraft overflights from Moldovan and Romanian territory.

Russian Army commanders have admitted that some of their officers may have taken part in the fighting without orders. Russians in Trans-Dniester oppose the government's moves toward unification with Romania.

Sporadic fighting continued in other parts of eastern Moldova. The authorities in Trans-Dniester reported two Cossack fighters killed, while officials in Kishinev, the Moldovan capital, said two Moldovan police officers were killed in the clashes.

(AP, Reuters, AFP)

Correction

An article in Thursday's editions about the purchase of United Press International by the Middle East Broadcasting Center Ltd. incorrectly described Arfan Nezamuddin as head of the news operation. Stephen Marney is MBC's head of the news. Mr. Nezamuddin is editorial controller.

PACT: Black Sea Accord

(Continued from page 1)

fleet in the Black Sea," he said. "Each Black Sea country should accept some quota."

Mr. Yeltsin and Mr. Kravchuk agreed earlier in the week to most of the Black Sea Fleet temporarily under a unified command and to share costs. But that agreement merely delayed a solution.

Mr. Shevardnadze urged the signers of the Black Sea declaration to set up a committee to resolve conflicts and to guarantee borders.

The Georgian leader was the only one to call for regular meetings of foreign and defense ministers, as well as for committees on a broad subjects. He suggested that the Black Sea group establish a permanent secretariat in Istanbul.

The Turkish foreign minister, Hikmet Cöpin, said Mr. Shevardnadze's proposals were realistic but premature.

Yugoslavia, which was to have been a founding member, was not invited to the meeting because of the civil war that has turned the Belgrade government into an international pariah.

Meanwhile, Iran, which is Turkey's rival for influence in the Muslim republics of the former Soviet Union, dismissed the Black Sea economic cooperation club as "just ink on paper."

Tehran radio said Turkey and Greece lacked the strength to revitalize the ailing economies of the nine former Communist nations.

It said Turkey hoped to become a conduit for billions of dollars of aid by the United States, the European Community and Japan for the countries emerging from Communist rule.

(Reuters, AP, AFP)

U.S. Aide in Berlin Gets 18 Months as KGB Spy

BERLIN — A former press spokesman at the U.S. military mission in Berlin was given an 18-month suspended sentence Thursday for spying for the former Soviet KGB secret service.

South African-born Stephen Lanfer, who admitted that he had passed information to the KGB from 1977 to 1990, was also fined 20,000 Deutsche marks (\$12,500).

WORLD BRIEFS

U.S. Congress Acting in Rail Strike
WASHINGTON (AP) — Democratic leaders in the House of Representatives prepared legislation Thursday to impose an immediate 30-day cooling-off period in the nationwide rail shutdown. The bill could lead to binding arbitration.

The shutdown began Wednesday with a machinists' strike against CSX Transportation. The rest of the industry then shut down, citing the problem of interlocking lines.

The House speaker, Thomas S. Foley of Washington, said he wanted Congress to begin work on the bill immediately. If the Senate, the Democratic leader, George J. Mitchell of Maine, said he was prepared to schedule a quick vote. The legislation would require an arbitrator to impose a settlement after 30 days if the sides failed to reach an agreement.

Farmers' Roadblock Falls at Limoges
PARIS (AP) — Policemen fired tear gas on Thursday to break up an illegal demonstration by farmers who had been blocking a highway in southwestern France to protest cuts in agricultural subsidies agreed to by the European Community, the police said.

Three protesters were arrested in the pre-dawn confrontation between the national police and about 300 farmers who had used tractors and trucks to block a road near Limoges. They were charged with participating in a banned demonstration, the police said. The French interior minister, Paul Quilès, earlier this week called on local officials to enforce laws against blocking public roadways.

Poll Finds South Koreans Still Wary
SEOUL (AP) — A majority of South Koreans believe that war between South and North Korea still is possible despite historic peace accords adopted earlier this year, according to an opinion poll published Thursday.

The survey of 1,500 people, which had a margin of error of plus or minus 2.5 percentage points, showed 52 percent thought the possibility of a second Korean war exists, while 35 percent said the possibility was low or zero.

In the survey, 41 percent supported the current level of U.S. troop strength in South Korea — about 34,000 — while 36.7 percent wanted reduction and restoration of the troops. Only 13 percent wanted their immediate withdrawal.

Shuttle Starts Its Longest Flight Yet
CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida (AP) — Columbia roared into space with seven astronauts Thursday on the longest U.S. shuttle flight yet, a 13-day mission that NASA hopes will lead to full-time stays in space. The 100-ton spaceport took off at 12:12 P.M., after a five-minute delay because of weather.

During their flight, the astronauts will grow crystals, study drops of fluid, set fires in sealed chambers and undergo medical tests to provide more data on how humans fare in weightlessness and withstand the stresses of gravity upon return.

The longest previous American shuttle flight was 10 days and 21 hours, by Columbia in 1990. The U.S. record — 84 days — belongs to the third and final Skylab mission, in 1973-74. The duration record is held by the Russians: 365 days.

For the Record
 David Swartz has been nominated as the U.S. ambassador to Belarus. He has served as chargé d'affaires since Washington established diplomatic ties with Minsk in December.

High temperatures in Athens combined with air pollution sent more than 200 people to hospitals with heart, respiratory and other problems Wednesday and Thursday, health officials said. They attributed the high pollution to the lifting of restrictions on automobiles in the city during university exams. Temperatures were around 37 degrees Celsius (99 Fahrenheit).

A U.S. military installation in the northern Black Sea region will be dismantled in 1990. The U.S. record — 84 days — belongs to the third and final Skylab mission, in 1973-74. The duration record is held by the Russians: 365 days.

Renolds was named last year by the International Athletic Federation after losing a bid for the 1994 Olympic Games. He was named to the team in 1990 after the 11, two days after the 1990 team. The U.S. Olympic team was named Wednesday, and the team along with the U.S. Olympic team was named Wednesday.

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Correction
 An article in Thursday's editions about the purchase of United Press International by the Middle East Broadcasting Center Ltd. incorrectly described Arfan Nezamuddin as head of the news operation. Stephen Marney is MBC's head of the news. Mr. Nezamuddin is editorial controller.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Lufthansa will remove first-class seats on domestic and European flights to save money but will keep them on intercontinental flights. In November it will remove 1,600 seats from 160 aircraft and will replace them with narrower business-class seats.

The Dutch legislature approved the Schengen Convention, providing for free movement of people between signatory countries. The agreement, which was sharply debated in parliament, was approved Thursday, 123 to 23. The Netherlands is the fifth country to approve it.

Japan Air Lines and South African Airways have agreed to coordinate their schedules to improve flight connections, a JAL spokesman said. Starting July 1, JAL's Tokyo-Hong Kong, Tokyo-Singapore and Tokyo-London flights will be timed to coincide with SAA's flights from the three airports to Johannesburg.

U.S. transportation safety officials are considering stronger controls on sightseeing flights over the Grand Canyon after a string of fatal crashes, including one last week in which 10 people were killed.

The Weather

Forecast for Selected Major Cities	Temperature	Wind	Clouds	Precip.
North America				
Albany	72-80	10-15	Partly Cloudy	0.00
Albuquerque	72-80	10-15	Partly Cloudy	0.00
Anchorage	50-60	10-15	Partly Cloudy	0.00
Atlanta	72-80	10-15	Partly Cloudy	0.00
Baltimore	72-80	10-15	Partly Cloudy	0.00
Boston	72-80	10-15	Partly Cloudy	0.00
Buffalo	72-80	10-15	Partly Cloudy	0.00
Chicago	72-80	10-15	Partly Cloudy	0.00
Dallas	72-80	10-15	Partly Cloudy	0.00
Denver	72-80	10-15	Partly Cloudy	0.00
Detroit	72-80	10-15	Partly Cloudy	0.00
Houston	72-80	10-15	Partly Cloudy	0.00
Los Angeles	72-80	10-15	Partly Cloudy	0.00
London	72-80	10-15	Partly Cloudy	0.00
Madrid	72-80	10-15	Partly Cloudy	0.00
Miami	72-80	10-15	Partly Cloudy	0.00
Minneapolis	72-80	10-15	Partly Cloudy	0.00
Moscow	72-80	10-15	Partly Cloudy	0.00
New York	72-80	10-15	Partly Cloudy	0.00
Osaka	72-80	10-15	Partly Cloudy	0.00
Paris	72-80	10-15	Partly Cloudy	0.00
Philadelphia	72-80	10-15	Partly Cloudy	0.00
Puerto Rico	72-80	10-15	Partly Cloudy	0.00
Rio de Janeiro	72-80	10-15	Partly Cloudy	0.00
Sao Paulo	72-80	10-15	Partly Cloudy	0.00
Seoul	72-80	10-15	Partly Cloudy	0.00
Singapore	72-80	10-15	Partly Cloudy	0.00
Taipei	72-80	10-15	Partly Cloudy	0.00
Tokyo	72-80	10-15	Partly Cloudy	0.00
Washington	72-80	10-15	Partly Cloudy	0.00
Yokohama	72-80	10-15	Partly Cloudy	0.00
Europe				
Amsterdam	72-80	10-15	Partly Cloudy	0.00
Berlin	72-80	10-15	Partly Cloudy	0.00
Brussels	72-80	10-15	Partly Cloudy	0.00
Copenhagen	72-80	10-15	Partly Cloudy	0.00
Helsinki	72-80	10-15	Partly Cloudy	0.00
Lisbon	72-80	10-15	Partly Cloudy	0.00
London	72-80	10-15	Partly Cloudy	0.00
Madrid	72-80	10-15	Partly Cloudy	0.00
Moscow	72-80	10-15	Partly Cloudy	0.00
Paris	72-80	10-15	Partly Cloudy	0.00
Rome	72-80	10-15	Partly Cloudy	0.00
Stockholm	72-80	10-15	Partly Cloudy	0.00
Vienna	72-80	10-15	Partly Cloudy	0.00
Zurich	72-80	10-15	Partly Cloudy	0.00
Asia				
Bangkok	72-80	10-15	Partly Cloudy	0.00
Beijing	72-80	10-15	Partly Cloudy	0.00
Bombay	72-80	10-15	Partly Cloudy	0.00
Calcutta	72-80	10-15	Partly Cloudy	0.00
Hankow	72-80	10-15	Partly Cloudy	0.00
Harbin	72-80	10-15	Partly Cloudy	0.00
Hong Kong	72-80	10-15	Partly Cloudy	0.00
Kobe	72-80	10-15	Partly Cloudy	0.00
Manila	72-80	10-15	Partly Cloudy	0.00
Osaka	72-80	10-15	Partly Cloudy	0.00
Seoul	72-80	10-15	Partly Cloudy	0.00
Singapore	72-80	10-15	Partly Cloudy	0.00
Taipei	72-80	10-15	Partly Cloudy	0.00
Tokyo	72-80	10-15	Partly Cloudy	0.00
Yokohama	72-80	10-15	Partly Cloudy	0.00
Africa				
Cairo	72-80	10-15	Partly Cloudy	0.00
Harare	72-80	10-15	Partly Cloudy	0.00
Johannesburg	72-80	10-15	Partly Cloudy	0.00
Lagos	72-80	10-15	Partly Cloudy	0.00
Nairobi	72-80	10-15	Partly Cloudy	0.00
Paris	72-80	10-15	Partly Cloudy	0.00
Tripoli	72-80	10-15	Partly Cloudy	0.00
Latin America				
Buenos Aires	72-80	10-15	Partly Cloudy	0.00
Caracas	72-80	10-15	Partly Cloudy	0.00
Havana	72-80	10-15	Partly Cloudy	0.00
Managua	72-80	10-15	Partly Cloudy	0.00
Medan	72-80	10-15	Partly Cloudy	0.00
San Jose	72-80	10-15	Partly Cloudy	0.00
Santiago	72-80	10-15	Partly Cloudy	0.00
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Denver	72-80	10-15	Partly Cloudy	0.00
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Seoul	72-80	10-15	Partly Cloudy	0.00
Singapore	72-80	10-15	Partly Cloudy	

Spying Charges, Evoking a Sinister 'Inspector Perot,' Put Texan on the Defensive

By R.W. Apple Jr.
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Is this the needle that bursts the Perot bubble? Can the undecided independent candidate keep his remarkable drive toward the White House on course amid a storm of charges that his agents have spied on President George Bush, members of the president's family and even his own children?

Those questions have become the talk of political Washington. Republicans and Democrats alike are chattering about "Inspector Perot" and his conscience, although they picture the Dallas billionaire-turned-populist politician as a more sinister figure than Peter Sellers's screen gunshop.

Few politicians, here or elsewhere, believe that the damage to Mr. Perot is fatal, at least so far, but one thing is evident: For the first time, he has been forced onto the defensive. His

NEWS ANALYSIS

managers had been trying to keep him under wraps to give him time to master complex issues with which he has limited familiarity, but the new round of attacks forced them, as one said, "to get him out front now, hitting back hard."

Failure to do so, they were convinced, would have cost Mr. Perot very dearly, so they pulled out all the stops: appearances on early morning television, in a full-scale news conference, on "Larry King Live," the widely watched television call-in program on CNN.

He scored points in his counterattack on the NBC television program "Today," politicians said, especially by displaying a copy of a sentimental letter from Mr. Bush thanking him for concern about the Bush family. But most of his 40 minutes of precious national airtime was spent playing defense, when what he likes to do is spray accusations at Washington insiders.

"I thought he cut Bush badly with that let-

ter," said John C. White, a former Democratic national chairman. "But on balance, he's hurt as much as Bush. Meanwhile, Clinton gets a chance to talk issues while they're staging a Texas shoot-out. Our guy's not exactly the darling of the voters, but if they keep at this, he may be the only one left standing, which is probably the only way that he can win this."

What the Perot forces fear is that an unflattering image of their man is taking hold — an image as "a secretive computer salesman with a penchant for skulduggery," to use the phrase of Bob Martinez, the former governor of Florida who is now Mr. Bush's point man in the campaign against drugs.

To escape the trap, Mr. Perot is following a three-pronged strategy:

First, he is denying everything, which, as Mr. Bartels noted, offers a hostage to fortune: If he is caught lying, his image as the straight-shooting cowboy determined to drive the cheats and liars out of town will be ruined.

Second, he is equating mainstream politicians with the news media that have been printing the charges, "putting 'em all in the same bag," as George C. Wallace used to say, and blaming the mess in Washington on all of them.

Third, he has been blaming the attacks on "Republican dirty tricks," in an obvious attempt to evoke memories of the Watergate

break-in, whose 20th anniversary has put it back in the news lately. Mr. Bond freely admits that Republican campaign workers have given reporters information damaging to Mr. Perot, but he denied in an interview that such conduct constituted "dirty tricks."

Much will depend on whether there is more to come. Clearly, the White House takes the Texan seriously enough to mount a concerted and continuing offensive.

The atmosphere has changed. For weeks, allegations about Mr. Perot's business practices and behind-the-scenes political operations were printed and broadcast daily, and no one paid attention. Now the stories are taking hold.

Clinton, Staying Out, Hopes Feud Harms Foes

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
BOSTON — Bill Clinton is staying out of the battle between Ross Perot and President George Bush, hoping his new economic proposal and other issues will draw favorable attention to his campaign as the Democratic convention approaches.

"I think the American people can see that here are two people who really intensely dislike each other," Mr. Clinton said Thursday about Mr. Bush and Mr. Perot. "It's obvious that they've got an almost obsession with one another, and I'll let them play it out."

"There's a billionaire, a millionaire and me in this race, and most of the American people are more like me," the Democratic presidential candidate said.

The fight has "got to help us," said the Clinton communications director, George Stephanopoulos. "What you see is two people brawling and a third talking about issues."

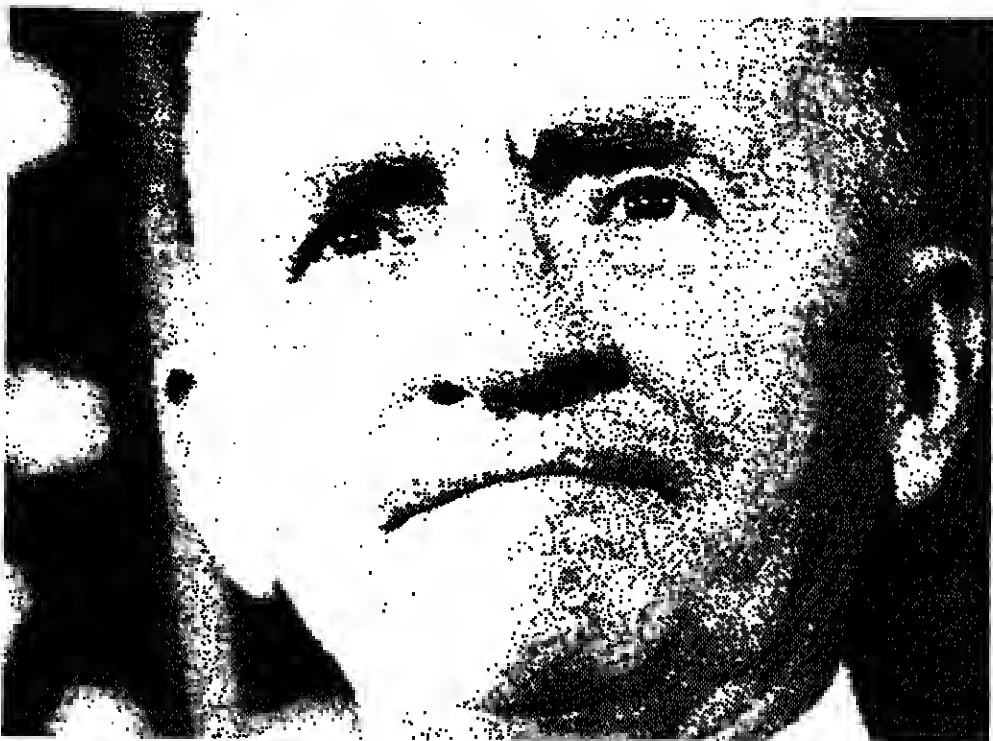
Mr. Clinton, the governor of Arkansas, has been running third in public opinion polls.

The Democrat visited Boston on Thursday to pick up the endorsement of Mayor Raymond Flynn, who had been cool to the candidacy but warmed up early this week after Mr. Clinton released an economic blueprint that includes major public investments in cities.

Mr. Clinton had asked manufacturers and business people to support the blueprint, including his proposals for increases in corporate taxes and cuts in executive pay.

"It is clearly time to reassess and change our policies and face reality," he told executives Wednesday at a meeting in Washington of the National Association of Manufacturers.

The association members, many of them Republicans and many major figures in the American business community, took Mr. Clinton's suggestions about higher taxes and lower pay in straight-faced silence. (AP, LAT, NYT)



Mr. Perot listening to a reporter's question. His advisers are having him "hit back hard."

A TV Slugfest Over 'Dirty Tricks'

'Do You Have a Shred of Proof?' Republican Asks Perot

The Associated Press
Following are excerpts of the exchange between the Republican National chairman, Rich Bond, and Ross Perot during the call-in segment of CNN's "Larry King Live."

They argued Wednesday over Mr. Perot's accusations that Republican "dirty tricks" were behind negative news reports about the likely independent presidential candidate.

Mr. Bond: "You have made some very wild and unsubstantiated charges about dirty tricks by the Republican Party over the last couple of months. Now, these charges are simply untrue, they are fiction and they are fantasy and I want to ask you directly tonight... do you have one shred of evidence or any proof right now to back up your allegations of dirty tricks?"

Mr. Perot: "Sir, I've got more than I need and at the right point in time, if you guys keep it up, I promise..."

Mr. Bond: "Well..."

Mr. Perot: "This is not the time

or place, but when I'm ready, I'll do it, I'll pick my time, I'll pick my place. Now, you're telling me you don't have a huge number of people going through every shred of evidence they can find about anything relating to me? You don't have anything like that? That's what you're telling the American people, Rich?"

Mr. Bond: "Oh, come on..."

Mr. Perot: "Do you or don't you?"

Mr. Bond: "Mr. Perot, it's not a dirty trick to track your words and evaluate your contradictions out there, which is what you deal with every day with the American people..."

Mr. Perot: "Is it a dirty trick to distort the truth? Is it a dirty trick to lie?"

Mr. Bond: "... Mr. Perot, I respect you and I liked what you said about the Constitution. But in my America, Mr. Perot, people are innocent until they're proven guilty. Now... can you, right now, offer

one shred of proof that the Republican Party has engaged in dirty tricks?"

Mr. Perot: "I can spend until midnight, but I'm not going to do what you want done on your terms. I'll do it on my terms when I think it best serves my purposes. But I'm delighted that you're on the record now and I'm delighted that we have this transcript... and I think it will be fascinating over the coming months... Maybe you don't know about it... but believe me, [the dirty tricks campaign] is alive and well."

Mr. Bond: "The Republican Party didn't print that story [about Mr. Perot investigating Mr. Bush]. The Washington Post printed that story... We haven't broken one story, Mr. Perot."

Iran-Contra Focuses on Abuse at Top

By David Johnston
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — In a report to Congress on Thursday, Lawrence E. Walsh, the Iran-contra prosecutor, said his inquiry sought to determine whether "at the highest level of government" had engaged in wrongdoing. Mr. Walsh left open the possibility of additional indictments.

Coming nine days after the perjury indictment of Caspar W. Weinberger, the former defense secretary, the prosecutor's third interim report to Congress seemed to be an effort to rebut Republican lawmakers who have criticized the length and expense of the investigation. It has cost \$31.4 million and began in December 1986.

"We are attempting to determine whether officials at the highest level of government, acting individually or in concert, sought to obstruct official inquiries into the Iran initiative," said Mr. Walsh.

Specifically, he said, he is trying to learn whether top Reagan officials concealed documents and lied during earlier inquiries about their knowledge of secret arms shipments to Iran through Israel in late 1985. As the affair unraveled a year later, some Reagan aides feared the deliveries violated arms export control laws and might expose the president to impeachment.

The perjury charges against Mr. Weinberger, in which he was accused of lying to Congress about his knowledge of the shipments, stemmed from the investigation of the 1985 arms shipments, the prosecutor said. Although he did not rule out further indictments, Mr. Walsh said nothing about who might be charged. He predicted that the inquiry would conclude by summer's end.

"The continuing investigation has developed new and disturbing evidence that made it necessary to re-interview many of the witnesses first questioned in 1987," the prosecutor said in the report.

"This was not merely a cleanup chore — it has provided a significant shift in our understanding of which administration officials had knowledge of Iran-contra, who participated in its cover-up, and which areas required far more scrutiny," he added.

Envoy's Blarney Gets Their Irish Up

By James F. Clarity
New York Times Service

DUBLIN — In his first week as U.S. ambassador to Ireland, William FitzGerald, 62, a businessman and friend of President George Bush, has been hit by what one senior diplomat called "the Irish Welcome Wagon."

Major newspapers have mocked Mr. FitzGerald in front-page articles because of errors he made about fundamental issues facing Ireland in

province to remain part of Britain.

The Irish Times has run three articles on Mr. FitzGerald in the last week, including a front-page article Wednesday with the headline "New Ambassador is an Insult; Irish-Americans complain."

The story, written by the paper's Washington correspondent, quotes the Irish Voice newspaper in New York as saying: "By appointing such an unsuitable candidate, President George Bush has not only insulted Irish-Americans, but all Americans who wish to see the country done proud overseas."

The government of Prime Minister Albert Reynolds has not commented on Mr. FitzGerald's gaffes, which have been reported on national television and are being discussed with some fervor on radio call-in shows.

Mr. FitzGerald, who is to present his credentials on Friday to President Mary Robinson, has also declined to comment on the criticism.

Appointments of U.S. ambassadors to Ireland have often stirred controversy. Margaret M. Heckler came to Dublin reluctantly in January 1986 after she was dislodged from her post as secretary of health and human services, a reassignment that led Irish commentators to complain that their country was viewed a booby prize.

Ultimately she won respect for her intense study of Ireland's politics and down-to-earth contacts with its people.

Some Irish officials expressed displeasure with the appointment of Mr. FitzGerald, but declined to comment publicly.

A Western diplomat argued that because of their friendship, Mr. FitzGerald would "be able to get Bush on the phone any time he wants anything for Ireland," a level of access that a younger, career diplomat might be denied.

The spokesman for the U.S. Embassy, John Treacy, reacted scornfully to the fuss. "No blow is too low. No shot is too cheap," he said, adding, "This is just a case of the Lilliputians firing their arrows at the emissary of Gulliver."

Both terms, as nearly every Irish person knows, are used to describe the same group: the Protestant majority in Northern Ireland, which wants the

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+ Bermuda 1-800-623-0877	+ France 190087	+ Liechtenstein 155-9777	+ Sweden 020-799-011
Brazil 000-8016	+ Germany 0130-0013	+ Malaysia 800-0016	+ Switzerland 155-9777
+ Canada 1-800-877-8000	+ Guatemala 195	+ Monaco 190087	Taiwan 0080-14-0877
Chile 000317	Hong Kong 008-1877	+ Netherlands 06022-9119	+ Thailand 001-999-13-877
Colombia-English 980-13-0010	+ Hungary 00800-01-877	New Zealand 000-999	United Kingdom 800-88-0877
Colombia-Spanish 980-13-0110	Indonesia 00-801-15	+ Norway 050-12-877	+ Vatican City 172-1877
+ Costa Rica 183	Ireland 1-800-55-2001	+ Peru 196	Venezuela-English 800-1111-0
+ Denmark 8001-0877	+ Israel 177-102-2727	Portugal 05017-1-877	Venezuela-Spanish 800-1111-1
+ Dominican Republic 1-800-751-7877	+ Italy 172-1877	+ Puerto Rico 1-800-877-8000	

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Russia's Army in Action

A historic divide has been crossed with Russia's dispatch of troops into the territory of fellow members of the Commonwealth of Independent States. In Moldova (the former Soviet Moldova), the Russian Army has come to the aid of a Russian (and Ukrainian) minority that has suffered hundreds of casualties in its attempt to wrest an independent "Trans-Dniester Republic" from the ethnic Romanian majority. In Georgia, Russian Army units have been pitted against Georgian units in a struggle by South Ossetia, which is part of Georgia, to link up with North Ossetia, part of Russia. Russian units are also being accused by Armenia of siding with Azerbaijan in the conflict raging between those two states.

Pragmatism in Israel

Even Israelis seem surprised by the outcome of their most momentous vote in a generation. Few predicted such a decisive turn to Yitzhak Rabin's Labor Party, ending its 15 years in the wilderness. But enough Israelis voted cautiously for peace to enable him to form a government that is hostage neither to the extreme right nor to the extreme left.

Keep the United Nations

Mayor David Dinkins has mounted a catch-up campaign to keep four United Nations agencies from leaving New York City for cheaper pastures in Germany or suburban New Rochelle. That is a start. But this is not just a municipal matter. It also involves winning world respect for America's word. The mayor needs help from Congress and the Bush administration. They are to blame for America's abysmal failure to pay, in full and on time, the dues owed the world organization.

Other Comment

Financing a New Russia The good Boris Yeltsin and the nasty troublemakers in Russia — one should get away from this oversimplification. It is as misleading as the glorification of Mikhail Gorbachev was. This hero cult ignores the interests that the Russian president must represent. What is happening in Moldova, in Tatarstan and even in the center of Moscow has to do with social and ethnic forces. Mr. Yeltsin does not want to get rid of the superpower-weapons for pacifist reasons but on financial grounds. Economic reconstruction and armament cannot be financed at the same time.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE KATHARINE GRAHAM, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER Co-Chairmen LEE W. HUEBNER, Publisher JOHN VINOCUR, Executive Editor... WALTER WELLS, News Editor... SAMUEL A. B. KATHERINE KNORR and CHARLES MITCHELMOORE, Deputy Editors... CARL GEWIRTZ, Associate Editor... ROBERT J. DONAHUE, Editor of the Educational Pages... REGINALD DALE, Economic and Financial Editor... RENE BONDY, Deputy Publisher... RICHARD H. MORGAN, Associate Publisher... JUANITA I. CASPARI, Advertising Sales Director... ROBERT FARKE, Circulation Director, Europe... International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Tel. (1) 46 37 93 00. Telex: Advertising 613595; Circulation 612718; Production 630698.

OPINION On Proliferation Law, a Disgraceful Failure

WASHINGTON — It is no secret that I have been at odds with the Reagan and Bush administrations over their record in preventing the spread of nuclear weapons. I have stated publicly my dismay over the direction taken first by President Ronald Reagan and then by President George Bush in providing aid and arms to Pakistan without requiring concrete actions to stop the Pakistani bomb program, and in building up Saddam Hussein's ability to mount a nuclear and missile threat. In 1981, when U.S. aid began to flow, Pakistan had not produced bomb-grade nuclear material, nor had it manufactured bomb components or repeatedly violated U.S. nuclear export control laws and those of U.S. allies. All these provocations occurred at the time of maximum U.S. assistance and continued after enactment of the Pressler amendment. Did Pakistan suffer an aid cutoff as required by the amendment? No. The deliveries of F-16s and other equipment continued. President Reagan continued to certify annually that Pakistan did not "possess" a nuclear device and (despite all the evidence to the contrary) that continued U.S. assistance would reduce the risk of such possession — this although India had concluded by 1987 that Pakistan had the ability to assemble such a device easily and quickly.

Israel Didn't Face the Biggest Issue

JERUSALEM — In Israel's election campaign, none of the parties made an issue, even a small issue, of the main threat to the country: the nonconventional, and particularly the nuclear, weapons development programs of Israel's enemies and potential enemies. Some in the Israeli military have warned of the danger posed by the nuclear programs of Iran, Iraq and Algeria. While the Gulf War has temporarily curbed Iraq's nuclear program, Iran is said to be less than a decade away from the bomb. It reportedly is hiring former Soviet nuclear weapons scientists. Algeria, whose government is under threat from a powerful Muslim fundamentalist movement, is said to be the closest among the Muslim states (apart from Pakistan) to achieving nuclear capability. Israel's political leaders have failed publicly to address the problem. There was logic to this silence. Sounding the knell of nuclear disaster was unlikely to win votes. And neither major party has a solution. Iran, Iraq, Libya and the fundamentalists in Algeria make no bones about regarding Israel as Satan incarnate. Nor do they hide their desire to see Israel destroyed. The Islamic extremists of Iran and Algeria and the megalomaniacs of Iraq and Libya will seek Israel's destruction whether or not Israel annexes the West Bank and the Gaza Strip or rules and oppresses 1.7 million Palestinians. For the Muslim haters of Israel it is not a question of the state's size or politics: it is a question of its very presence in the Arab heartland.

For Hong Kong's Sake, Keep the Pressure on China

HONG KONG — The first and most important task that Chris Patten, governor-designate of Hong Kong, will face when he takes up his post on July 10 will be to persuade the Beijing government that the British do not intend to leave a penniless city on what once was described as "a barren rock." American businessmen and bankers, along with some of their European and Asian colleagues, fear that whether the future of democracy or of the British military headquarters is at stake, a prolonged crisis of public confidence could cause a stock market crash. And a plunge in market values would cause property values to drop dramatically. Many Hong Kong businessmen stress the vital importance of future consultations between the governor and the American consular general and his counterparts. There are more than 16,000 U.S. citizens in the colony, compared to only 12,000 British subjects. More than 900 American companies are based in Hong Kong, and U.S. investments there total \$8 billion, a sum recently eclipsed by Japan. The American Chamber of Commerce here remains the largest outside the United States and has enormous influence in the region. American and Japanese diplomats claim they never interfere with the British, though views surely are exchanged behind the scenes. It is indeed important that the diplomatic/consular corps is consulted on the many difficult issues facing the governor. Beijing is expected to raise the status of its representative, Zhou Nan, director of the local branch of Xinhua (the New China News Agency), to ambassador, so that he might deal with Chris Patten on equal terms. China, too, has billions invested in Hong Kong. The most difficult issue now concerns the problem created by Whitehall's promise to talk with the Chinese authorities about making faster progress toward democracy. China bitterly opposes the idea. The stock of the outgoing governor, Lord Wilson, has risen in recent weeks. But the "sandwich class" of hard-pressed middle-income residents was disturbed by his statement that only the governor, supported by the British foreign secretary, could appoint unelected members to the governing Executive Council. In the long run, the most decisive issue will be China's gradual military takeover from the British. The Chinese want to come early and take control of all property used by the British defense services. Fortunately, the British commander, Major General John Foley, is a diplomat as well as a good soldier. Rightly or not, the sandwich class is deeply concerned that Beijing — where aging hard-liners are still fighting a strong rear-guard action — could kill the goose that lays the golden eggs. This is most unlikely so long as the largest container port in the world is in Hong Kong, serving Guangdong, the prosperous Chinese province to the north, which in turn supplies Beijing with urgently needed foreign currency. It is extremely important that diplomats from North America, Japan, Australia and Europe remain in Beijing frequently of the global commercial importance of Hong Kong. International Herald Tribune.

Madame Governor, a Turkish Success

MUGLA, Turkey — In the towns and villages she visits, people show respect and deference. But sometimes they have trouble getting her title right. Out of habit and sheer strangeness of the new idea, Lale Aytaman is often called Vali Bey (Sir Governor) instead of Vali Hanım (Madame Governor). She laughs. It is the least of her problems as the first female governor of a Turkish province. Mugla was considered one of the most conservative, but it is visibly beginning to prosper, with sturdy houses sprouting through the countryside and an impressive power grid. Mrs. Aytaman, 48, is a vastly energetic professor who never imagined that she would run anything, let alone a province, but finds she is loving it and having no trouble with prejudice in this Muslim county. Legally secular since the Ataturk revolution, Turkey nonetheless has a growing fundamentalist movement. And there is a palpable nostalgia of pride and sentiment for the great days of the Ottoman Empire, which is not so different from monarchies of past glory that stir fundamentalist passions. But Mrs. Aytaman's position and success are a sign of the times. Other women are emerging to run things in business, academia, public life. Women's rights were established in the constitution in 1923, "but with custom, politics and so on, it wasn't until now that they are getting real," she said. She finds she can get things done. She excited last week when she persuaded the legislature to approve a new university for her city, Mugla, capital of Mugla Province. In the lovely coastal resort town of Marmaris, after dinner on the water-

A Citizen Gagged by The State

BOSTON — In the United States government officials cannot stop anyone from speaking, or punish him afterward, because they dislike his political message. That basic understanding of the First Amendment has just been reaffirmed by the Supreme Court in the St. Paul, Minnesota, cross-burning case. But the principle has not helped Brett Kimberlin. A federal prison inmate, he has been silenced and repeatedly punished for wanting to tell the world that he sold marijuana to Dan Quayle. It is nearly four years now since Mr. Kimberlin first tried to talk to the press about his charge. What was done to silence him has been reported from time to time. But by delay and obfuscation, the Bush administration has managed so far to avoid real public focus on what by all signs was an outrageous, political abuse of power. Mr. Kimberlin was scheduled to talk to the press on Nov. 4, 1988, four days before the election, at a conference arranged by authorities at the federal prison in Oklahoma where he was then held. Regulations permitted such meetings with the press. A top aide in the Bush-Quayle campaign, Mark Goodin, heard about the scheduled conference. He telephoned the Justice Department's director of public affairs, Love Miller, to complain. Mr. Miller told higher justice officials and the Bureau of Prisons. The director of the bureau, J. Michael Quinlan, ordered the press conference canceled. And at 11 that night he ordered Mr. Kimberlin confined in "the hole," a detention cell 4 feet by 6 feet (1.2 by 1.8 meters). Mr. Quinlan said that he isolated Mr. Kimberlin to protect him from reported threats. It is now acknowledged that there were no such threats. On Nov. 7, the eve of the election, Mr. Kimberlin arranged to telephone reporters. An hour before the call he was returned to "the hole." On Dec. 22, 1988, Mr. Kimberlin was put in detention. That was after the Legal Times published an article about what had been done to him. Officials explained that he had violated telephone regulations, but later he was found innocent of that charge. A suit by Mr. Kimberlin against Mr. Quinlan and others could bring out the facts. Federal Judge Harold Greene of Washington ruled on Aug. 6, 1991, that there was sufficient evidence to justify a lawsuit. Kimberlin's First Amendment claim that he had been isolated and punished "because of the content of what he was expected to say." But Mr. Quinlan and the others appealed, and the Court of Appeals will not hear argument of the case until Oct. 16. Meanwhile, Mr. Kimberlin's lawyers are barred from questioning officials about their actions. Officials have denied any political motive in what they did to Mr. Kimberlin. But they have not had to answer questions, and there are too many supposed coincidences for the blanket denial to be credible. One more supposed coincidence is that the Federal Parole Commission has treated Mr. Kimberlin with singular leniency. He was convicted of marijuana smuggling, which he admits, and of bombing a building, which he denies. He was eligible for release in 1989, but the commission has now scheduled it for February 1994. Erwin Griswold, the former dean of the Harvard Law School and solicitor general in the Nixon administration, petitioned the Supreme Court unsuccessfully on Mr. Kimberlin's behalf to review the bombing conviction because prosecution witnesses had been hypnotized before their testimony. Dean Griswold says he has found Brett Kimberlin "able and reliable." "Dean Griswold has been wonderful to me," Mr. Kimberlin said when I spoke to him on the telephone. "He writes to me. He never forgets my birthday. He's been like a grandfather." On his case Mr. Kimberlin said: "The marijuana smoking is really a peccadillo. I just thought it was worth people knowing. But what's been done to me since then is an injustice and an outrage. I've been punished and harassed and threatened simply for saying what I knew." Yes, whether Vice President-to-be Dan Quayle bought marijuana in the '70s is a question of no importance. But it matters a lot if officials manipulated the federal prison system at the behest of a political campaign. That question should be explored in the way best designed to get the facts promptly: a congressional hearing. The New York Times.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1892: Humbert's Visit BERLIN — If speeches, kisses, flutes and demonstrations were the chief factors in politics, the world would have been changed a good deal during the past fortnight or three weeks. But the events we have seen during King Humbert's visit to Berlin have not had the great results that some expected. The world stands very nearly where it did a month ago: Italy is no richer; Germany is no surer; France is not much stronger; Russia is still farther. From conversations with those more than one high personage, I learn that, during his stay here, King Humbert privately expressed his conviction that, although a European conflict need not be expected for the present, it could not be averted very long.

1917: Anthem Is Banned NEW YORK — General Leonard Wood, Military Governor of New York, has forbidden "The Star-Spangled Banner" to be played in theatres and other places of amusement. The order is probably due to a fear that constant repetition may rob the national anthem of its significance.
1942: A New Pershing WASHINGTON — [From our New York edition:] One of the last formalities necessary before actual American participation in combat in Europe was completed today (June 25), when the War Department officially established a European theater of operations for the United States forces now in England and Northern Ireland and designated Major General Dwight D. Eisenhower as the "second-front general" who will be the John J. Pershing for this war. The appointment of the fifty-year-old Texas-born tank expert as the man in charge of deciding when and where American troops will invade Axis-held soil coincided with other developments in the struggle of the United Nations to offer the head start gained by the Axis Powers.

OECD Sees Bank of Taiwan ACROSS

سكان من الدول

OECD Sees More Growth for 'Dragons'

PARIS — Sluggish growth in the world's leading economies has not held back Asia's so-called Little Dragons, which will record average growth rates of 7 percent in both 1992 and 1993, according to an OECD report released Thursday.

Bank of Taiwan to Set Up in Hong Kong

TAIPEI — Bank of Taiwan, the island's largest commercial bank and issuer of local currency, announced Thursday that it had received permission from the Hong Kong government to open a representative office in the British colony.

as a result, and 1992 budget plans aimed to hold spending increases to 6 percent. Malaysia posted a trade deficit in 1991 for the first time since 1982, and the current-account shortfall reached \$4.4 billion. Inward investment fell sharply.

An expansionary fiscal policy aimed at ensuring the achievement of the 8.7 percent growth target in 1992 is likely to increase inflationary pressures and the current-account deficit," the OECD warned.

Crossword puzzle with clues and solutions. Clues include 'Duchess of...', 'Tire jobs', 'Aranat vessel', etc. Solutions include 'Duchess of Devon', 'Tire jobs', 'Aranat vessel', etc.

Advertisement for 'THE REPORT' magazine, featuring 'For investment information, read THE REPORT every Saturday in the IHT.' Includes images of the magazine cover and a person reading.

Advertisement for 'INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED' featuring 'ESCORTS & GUIDES' and 'MERCEDES' services. Includes contact information for various agencies like 'BELLE EPOCH' and 'LONDON BRAZILIAN'.

Large table titled 'INTERNATIONAL FUNDS' listing various investment funds with columns for fund names, currencies, and dates. Includes sub-sections like 'EUROPEAN FUNDS', 'ASIAN FUNDS', and 'AMERICAN FUNDS'.

For information on how to list your fund, fax Simon OSBORN on (33-1) 46 37 21 33.

SPORTS EURO 92

Danes Seek Another Surprise In Showdown With Germany

International Herald Tribune
GOTHENBURG, Sweden — We are at last in the morning of the final game. Either Germany will continue its addition to collecting major soccer trophies or Denmark will surprise everyone for the second time this week by winning the European championship, for its first major honor.

Gives the style with which the Danes out-willed the Netherlands on Monday night, we must hesitate before using the term underdog. Yet, the Danes positively encourage the description, hoping the comparative lack of pressure entitles them to take the first bite of a favored opponent.

Germany's camp, as reported Thursday, has perverse ways of whipping up the mean nature that sometimes seems inbred in its triumphs.

If the opponent won't indulge in verbal warfare, the Germans practice on themselves. Thursday, the team manager, Bertl Vogts, constantly scolded by Der Spiegel as a teacher who is out a kaiser, tensely defended his players against the has-beens sniping at them.

"These kind of people should not be taken too seriously by my team," snarled Bertl the Terrier, adding that the former players turned critics, Harald Schumacher, Hans-Peter Briegel and Paul Breiner, had in 1982 given "German football a very bad image."

He added that Schumacher's ac-

cusation of the modern Germany producing a team of no personality "insulted my team."

"Coming from Schumacher it is unacceptable," he said. "He should not forget that this team in April gave their free time to help him gain one million marks."

That was the profit banked by Schumacher from a testimonial

ROB HUGHES

match in Cologne between an all-star team and the national squad.

With friendly in-house dogs like these, who needs enemies? The Danes and Germans, in fact, have two sets of pals in situations where they will mark each other Friday.

Flemming Povlsen, the Danish striker, will try to outwit his Dortmund club colleague, the German national sweeper Thomas Helmer. Their telephone conversations were reported here Thursday.

Another fly on the wall, this time watching Bayern Munich teammates Brian Laudrup and Stefan Effenberg, would hear, according to their account, the most affable banter.

"I phoned Stefan this morning," said Laudrup. "He disagreed with my proposal that Denmark would win the final, but we agreed. Effenberg and I, to change shirts after the match and to walk one lap of the track together."

Effenberg, whose gangling but effective niggling in the German midfield will be needed to subdue

the quicksilver creative play of Laudrup, told the press from his camp 320 kilometers (200 miles) away.

"We talk to each other all the time. If Brian were a wife, I would marry him!"

Joking aside, it is a fact that Effenberg has just been sold to Fiorentina in Italy and, aware that Laudrup has no liking for Bayern Munich's new manager, Erich Ribbeck, is trying to pull the Fiorentina purse strings to take his friend also.

"I told the president that if I was him, I wouldn't let the chance to buy Laudrup go," said Effenberg. "I'm sure Fiorentina will find the \$5 million for Laudrup's transfer without too much difficulty."

No one who has seen the style with which Laudrup runs at defenses, or the rugged athleticism with which Effenberg carries out his one-half-past duties, will suspect that friendship will dampen the competitive edge in the Ullevi Stadium on Friday night.

The play will be raw and hard and demanding because, despite Pelé's observation that Germany is evolving with oer liberation, the Germans are batlers first, stylists second. And the Danes, as England, France and Germany have discovered, are more than prepared to match any opponent bruise for bruise in this event.

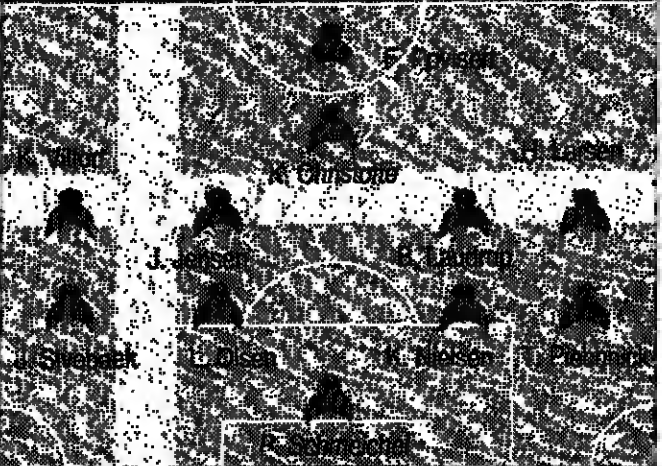
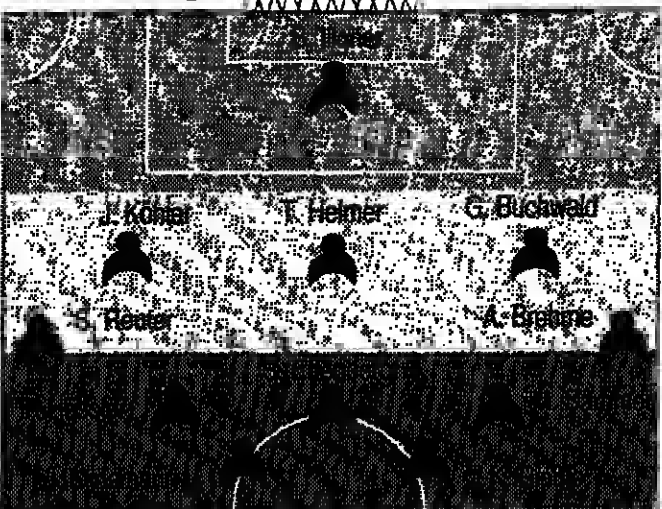
I do not suggest that is the first Danish intention. Far from it, Denmark deservedly upset the French and Dutch by racing swiftly down the flanks, by using the speed and appetite of Povlsen's front running and the quick, darting, elusive forays of Laudrup.

Sadly for Denmark, its most athletic and consistent force down the left wing, Henrik Andersen, is out of the final. He would have missed it anyway, being the only man from either side to collect two yellow cards, but the knee injury for which he was flown by helicopter to Copenhagen threatens his career.

His absence will create an undoubted weakness on a team expected to line up like this:

Peter Schmeichel; John Sivebaek, Lars Olsen and Kent Nielsen and Torben Piechnik; Kim Christoffe, John Jensen, Henrik Larsen and Kim Vilfort; Brian Laudrup and Flemming Povlsen.

Germany



International Herald Tribune

Denmark

Germany, with no more injury losses after the first- and second-choice captains, Lothar Matthäus and Rudi Völler, dropped out, have either the trauma nor the inspiration that these straggling Danes draw from adversity.

No German, for example, has had to leave camp to sign papers for a child to receive a bone marrow transplant, as Wilford did a week ago for his 7-year-old daughter, Lina, a leukemia victim.

The expectation that is Germany's own burden is heavily built on the diminutive, effervescent Thomas Hässler, who has flourished now that he no longer feels like the errand boy for Matthäus.

Similarly, Karl-Heinz Riedle has led the attacks with brio and enlarged confidence, using Jürgen Klinsmann as his bold foil the way Hässler prompts the former GDR

schemer, Matthias Sammer, into a creative double act.

Germany's unchanged line-up reads:

Bodo Illgner; Jürgen Kohler, Thomas Helmer and Guido Buchwald; Stefan Reuter, Thomas Hässler, Stefan Effenberg, Matthias Sammer and Andreas Brehme; Jürgen Klinsmann and Karl-Heinz Riedle.

The referee will be Bruno Galler of Switzerland.

The winner? Of course, I think Germany. And I hope this night in Gothenburg proves me just as wrong as I, in common with Pelé and every other pundit, were in giving Denmark no chance against the Dutch.

Surprise is the essence of the game, and few teams ever earned the glory more daringly than Denmark.

Pelé: Midas and the Monster

Soccer's Greatest Star Also Made Money Paramount

By Ian Thomsen

International Herald Tribune
GOTHENBURG, Sweden — Pelé's son is a goalkeeper. He is the No. 2 goalkeeper for the famous club where Pelé used to play, Santos of Brazil. It is the wonderful irony afforded by sports, that a son should seek to prevent the same goals sought by his father.

"My son is upset because he doesn't play," Pelé said Thursday. "I said to him, 'This is normal. You're 21. You will develop.' Do you know why he complained? Because he didn't play, he didn't get a bonus. It is about money. You see his mentality. Then I must argue with him."

He told his son that he should not be concerned about the money. His concern should be to develop into a great goalkeeper. He should seek to play for the Brazilian national team. What does the money mean? Isn't this the lesson of his father's career?

"When I played, I had offers from Italy, Spain, Mexico," Pelé said. "I said, 'O.K., I make nice money playing for Santos. I'm not going to transfer to some other place for a little bit more money. It is a different mentality today.'"

He was sitting on a peach and vanilla couch in the suite of an expensive hotel. A MasterCard banner hung from the wall behind him. He wore a blue blazer bearing a MasterCard patch. One of the dozen reporters seated around asked whether his son ever retorted that his own father should understand, having attached himself to something as lucrative as MasterCard.

"No, we don't talk about that," Pelé said. "Of course, as players, we have to make money. Players have 15 years to make their life. But I think you should have the same base. You can't always be commercial. You can't always think about the money. You need to have the balance."

He was seated now in the country where fame located him. Brazil was contesting the World Cup in Sweden, and the wandering spotlight caught one glance of Pelé and never blinked again. That was 34 years ago. He scored five goals in the final two games of Brazil's world championship. He had al-

ready been a professional for two years. He was 17 years old.

"He was 14 when his father brought him to Santos from Bauru, which by bus at that time was eight hours from Santos," said Dr. Julio Mazzei, who has coached and advised Pelé for 32 years. "That was the first time he had ever seen shoes. His mother said, 'My son is going to the big city. I won't have him dressed like this.' His mother made for him two shirts and a pair of long trousers. When he came to Santos, he could not walk. When you don't wear shoes, your feet spread out. In the shoes he looked funny walking."

He lived in the players' boarding house in Santos. He was paid \$5 a month. At 16 he earned a place on the national team. During a warm-up game in Brazil, he injured a knee and did not return until the third match of the 1958 World Cup here.

"For our luck, he was injured — nobody could spot him," Mazzei said. "Until the semifinal game of the World Cup, our team had scored the first goal against us. Then, 15 minutes into the semifinal, France scored the first goal. Who grabbed the ball out of the net, plucked it under his arm, carried it to the center and started things going but this 17-year-old boy. He was telling the other players, how can we let this happen to us? He was the leader. Seventeen years old."

He is 51 now, and it is a cliché to say of such men that they still appear young enough to play, but in Pelé's case it is true. There are players in the game today who look older than him. Only around the eyes has his youth been betrayed. He carries himself free of strain. In 23 years he never suffered a major injury.

The game has suffered to replace him. If the question is about great modern players, he struggles to name any. He likes the high consistent level of Frank Rijkaard's midfield play for the Netherlands. He enjoyed Lothar Matthäus, before a knee injury felled the German, and the mentioned Danish midfielder Brian Laudrup, perhaps because his performance in the semifinal upset of the Netherlands in the European Championship here is freshest in the memory.

"I think sometimes we look to replace one player with another," Pelé said. "But we have only one Beethoven. You can't replace Beethoven. There are a lot of musicians, but Beethoven's Beethoven. There is one Michelangelo. Then, I used to say, there is one Pelé. You can't change that. I used to say that, my father and mother closed the machine. You can make no more Pelés."

But he is wary, too, that the modern system — a system of his creation, in fact — does not allow space for great players. Perhaps the game can expect no more Pelés, but what happened to the Johan Cruyffs, the Michel Platinis? The attacking, creative game of Pelé's era appealed to the corporations, which paid great sums to attach their products to the game. Pressured by money, coaches are now, fearful of goals that will cost them their jobs. Players move from team to team, chasing higher salaries more ferociously than a loose ball.

Last year, Pelé suggested several rules changes to FIFA, to spring the game from its defensive malaise. He would do away with defensive walls, pointing out that it is the attacker who is penalized by them, — fouled on the edge of the penalty box, the game is stopped so that his one-on-one confrontation with the goalkeeper can be smothered by a scattered wall of 10 defenders. He suggests, logically, that no defenders are allowed in front of direct free kicks.

And if there is doubt in the linesmen's mind about an offside, then he should give the benefit of that doubt to the offense, not the defense. Whistle officials only when the violation is obvious.

"I think the defender is better now than the forward," Pelé said. "The defender and the strategy of the defender is much better than before. You don't see forwards and wings like you saw before. I think the forwards must learn better to kick the ball."

He shrugged. Why can they not learn? But there are no more Pelés, seeking greatness at the rate of \$5 per month. His own son is a goalkeeper, after all, born of a rich father, and still frustrated by money.

Baltic States Get UEFA Membership

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

GOTHENBURG, Sweden — The Baltic states of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia received full membership Wednesday in UEFA on condition that FIFA, soccer's world governing body, ratify these associations later this year. FIFA is expected to grant them full membership at its congress in Zurich next month.

The executive committee of UEFA, Europe's governing soccer body, also granted provisional membership to the soccer associations of Russia, Ukraine, Georgia, Croatia and Slovenia.

UEFA decided last month to invite the three Baltic states and Croatia, Georgia, Slovenia and Ukraine to enter teams in next season's Champions' Cup, Cup Winners' Cup and UEFA Cup competitions. But FIFA must first grant them full membership.

The Netherlands gained some scant consolation for its semifinal defeat by winning the tournament's fair play award Thursday.

UEFA gave the Scottish Football Association a special award for the behaviour of its boisterous but peaceful fans. (AP, Reuters)

BOOKS

CAPITOL GAMES: Clarence Thomas, Anita Hill, and the Story of a Supreme Court Nomination

By Timothy M. Phelps and Helen Wintermiz. 433 pages. \$24.95. Hyperion, 114 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York 10011

Reviewed by Patt Morrison

AND now for a little summer-school history lesson:

Nearly six centuries ago, Joan of Arc said that celestial voices exhorted her to do battle for France. Ultimately, it didn't matter whether the rest of the world believed that she heard voices; something roused Joan, Joan roused France, and France ultimately walloped the English.

And we all know what happened to Joan.

"Capitol Games," a hurry-up book about last fall's Senate hearings on Supreme Court nominee Clarence Thomas and the sexual harassment charges leveled by law professor Anita Hill, appears as women in unprecedented numbers are winning primary elections and anticipating November.

To those who believe Anita Hill and to those who think she was imagining the whole thing, there is an object lesson in Joan the Maid.

Newspaper, radio and TV coverage

was wrenching enough as the bearings unfolded. Now, in cooler blood, comes this book, coherently reassembling the pieces and adding dimension and analysis. The ovens is no prettier than it was the first time — worse, in fact. But like a dose of brimstone-and-molasses, it stinks and tastes bad, and maybe we'll be better for taking it.

If you happened to be in a sensory-deprivation tank during that televised pajama-party-from-hell weekend last October, the sight of 14 white men, one black man and one black woman thrashing through the pain of centuries of sexual and racial politics became a Harpers Ferry for women, igniting anger over the witness and maleness of power and the trivializing of women's concerns. Yet there are moments in this book when the titanic and exhausting battle over the nomination becomes almost peripheral to the ignoble spectacle of our civic machinery in motion. The authors' disgust between the covers seems to equal what voters are showing behind the voting-booth curtain. The title, "Capitol Games," signals to those who live mercifully outside the Beltway that, in case we'd forgotten, virtually anything — truth, fairness, humanity — can be tossed on the table as stakes in the great political game.

Phelps, who covers the Supreme Court for Newsday, had an early line on Hill's accusations and was subpoenaed when the Senate and Judiciary committees instead of looking to the mote in its own very blackened eye. "Capitol Games" pulls

the threads together into an allegorical tapestry that might be titled "The (Unsurprising) Triumph of Political Tactics Over Truth."

From the moment Thomas's name first landed via fax machine in the office of then-White House Chief of Staff John Sununu to the post-confirmation hoopla on the White House lawn (staged the day after the chief justice's wife died), the book scrutinizes the White House and those 14 white men of the Senate Judiciary Committee, the satellite political groups, the staffs, motives, factions, fears — and Thomas and Hill themselves.

In a day-by-day and sometimes hourly-by-hour deconstruction of the public and private jockeying, Phelps and Wintermiz indict equally the White House and the Senate committee.

They take the Republicans to task for smarmy ruthlessness, for their willingness to use race to their advantage with Thomas, as they had with Willie Horton. The Democrats are pilloried for their fumbling hesitancy and personal vulnerabilities (there sat Teddy Kennedy, a potted plant on the panel, hamstringed by his personal scandals).

Thomas is quoted as telling William Gates, who had his own difficulties getting confirmed as CIA chief: "My motto is, 'Don't get mad, don't get even, get confirmed.'"

Patt Morrison is on the staff of the Los Angeles Times.

BRIDGE

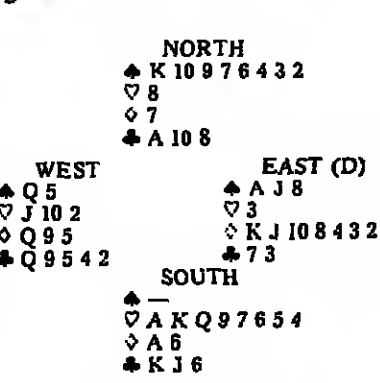
By Alan Truscott

ONE of the most dramatic deals of the qualifying stage of the Pan-American Team Championships in Corpus Christi, Texas is shown in the diagrammed deal. It occurred when Marcelo Branco and Gabriel Chagas of Brazil sat North and South.

Chagas decided the South hand was too strong for a jump to four hearts over a three-diamond opening. He made a take-out double, intending to bid his suit next, but did not foresee that he would have to do so at the seven-level.

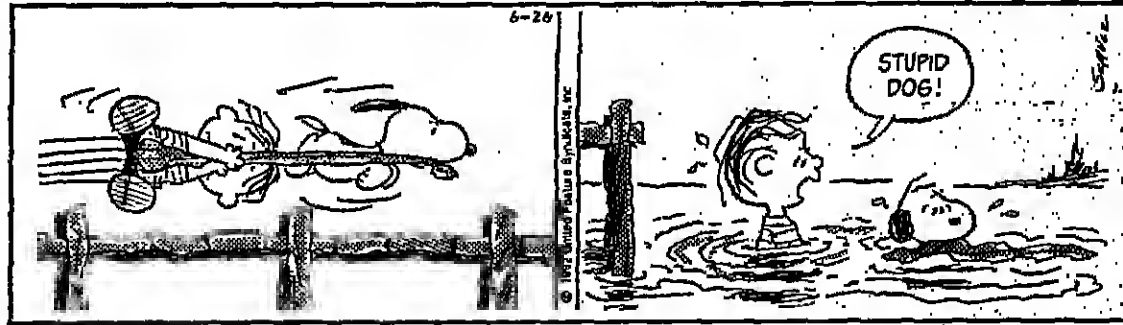
East's double of seven hearts was probably intended as a request for a spade lead. West obeyed orders by leading the spade queen, but that was fatal. South was able to ruff, maneuver a diamond ruff and cross to the club king. He then drew trumps and eventually took a winning club finesse against the queen, knowing that most of the missing clubs were on his left.

A trump lead would have beaten the contract, and the opposing team would have gained 17 imps since the contract in the replay was six hearts. As it was Brazil gained 14.



North and South were vulnerable. The bidding: East 3♦, South 3♥, West 5♦, North 6♣, Dbl. 7♥, Pass, Pass, Dbl. Pass, Pass, Pass. West led the spade queen.

PEANUTS



BEETLE BAILEY



CALVIN AND HOBBES



WIZARD of ID



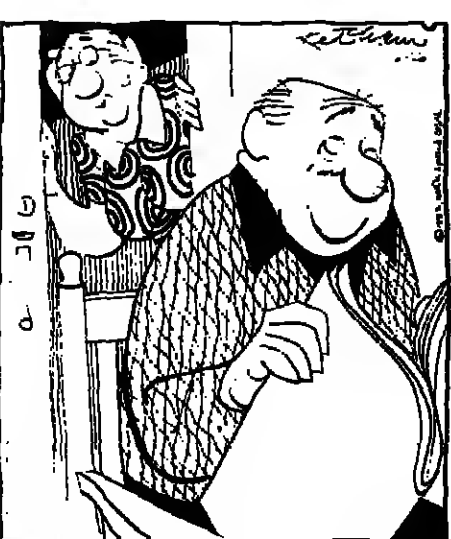
REX MORGAN



GARFIELD

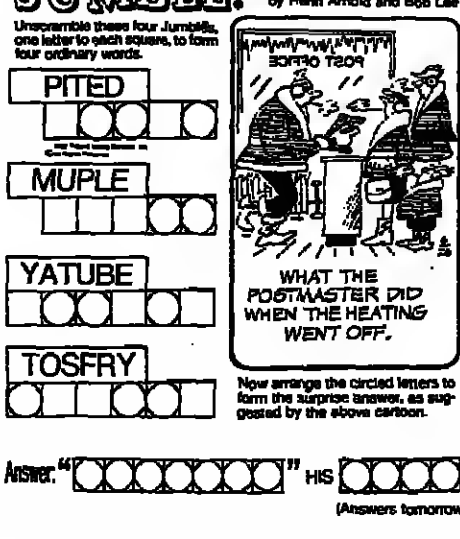


DENNIS THE MENACE



"I SAID, 'WHAT WOULD YOU EVER DO WITHOUT DENNIS?'"

JUMBLE



Yesterday's Answer: BOGUS CYNIC INPEDE WIDEST. He tried to learn how to sit, but by the time he got how to stand, he couldn't do this—sit down.

BLONDIE



SPOR... Lewis, Rey... Advance i... SIDELINES Suspension of Howe... Made Permanent... THE RECORD... Quotable... DERRON DANIELSON... PHILIP... CHRISTINE... GARFIELD... OUT...

صكمان الأجرل

SPORTS

Lewis, Reynolds Advance in U.S.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW ORLEANS — World record-holder Mike Powell has outdistanced Carl Lewis in a highly anticipated long jump confrontation...

■ Caution Urged for ANC
A member of the African National Congress and the National Olympic Committee of South Africa...

■ Delay for Krabbe Denied
Karin Krabbe's request for a delay in her IAAF hearing has been denied...

■ WHO Cites Drug Use
As many as 20 percent of the athletes polled in Western countries admit using drugs to boost performance...

Reynolds, the suspended world record holder at 400 meters, finished second in his semifinal heat...



Javier Sánchez of Spain was in a flippant mood after losing, 7-6 (7-4), 6-3, 6-4, to Jeremy Bates, Britain's new hero after upsetting Michael Chang in Tuesday's first-round match at Wimbledon.

McEnroe Outlasts Cash, Courier and Agassi Gain

WIMBLEDON, England — John McEnroe won a tension-filled battle of former champions with Pat Cash in a five-set match Thursday that produced heroic tennis and high drama.

McEnroe, a three-time Wimbledon champion, lost a pair of tie-breakers but rallied to defeat Cash, the 1987 champion, 6-7 (3-7), 6-4, 6-7 (1-7), 6-3, 6-2, before a reverent Centre Court crowd.

Other players advancing included ninth-seeded Guy Forget and 14th-seeded Wayne Ferreira. For

get survived a five-set thriller to eliminate Anders Jarryd, 4-6, 6-3, 3-6, 6-3, 10-8, and Ferreira reached the third round with a 6-3, 6-3, 6-7 (3-7), 6-3 defeat of Christo van Rensburg.

But sixth-seeded Petr Korda was eliminated by Jakob Hlasek in a marathon match. Korda, who lost to Courier in the French Open final earlier this month, was defeated 4-6, 3-6, 6-3, 7-6 (9-7), 16-14 by Hlasek in a match that lasted 4 hours, 15 minutes.

Navratilova, seeded fourth, completed a 6-2, 3-6, 6-0 victory over Kimberly Po in a match that began Wednesday.

Also advancing were ninth-seeded Manuela Maleeva-Fragniere, 11th-seeded Jana Novotna, 13th-seeded Zina Garrison and 16th-seeded Judith Wiesner.

Conchita Martinez, the eighth seed but a poor grass-court player, lost, 6-3, 5-7, 6-4, to Natalia Zvereva. McEnroe, who won his last

Grand Slam title in 1984, provided the perfect counterpunch to Cash's hard serves. The American used his traditional arsenal of drop shots; lob and sharply angled volleys to defeat the 27-year-old Australian, who has played only a handful of tournaments this year and fallen to 191st in the world.

Cash won the first tie-breaker, 7-3, and the second, 7-1, but came unraveled in the final two sets as McEnroe produced hints of his old brilliance while complaining about line calls.

Capriati, 16, slammed winners from all over the court and tantalized her opponent with soft lobs. Shriver, who turns 30 next week, was overwhelmed by Capriati's shots and had little power on her own strokes. Shriver simply punched the ball back at times, rather than hitting full strokes.

At one point in the first set, Shriver yelled "Go Out!" as a Capriati lob sailed over her head — and then raised her arms in mock triumph when the ball went long.

"I think I played extremely well," Capriati said. "I even felt comfortable coming to the net."

While Shriver was embarrassed by a younger rival, Navratilova was rallying to defeat another member of the younger generation. The match was tied at one set apiece when darkness suspended play Wednesday evening with Navratilova struggling. But she quickly took control Thursday to finish off a 6-2, 3-6, 6-0 victory.

NBA Draft: Very Good, Very Costly

PORTLAND, Oregon — In a National Basketball Association college draft laden with good players but loaded with potential booby traps, there were no surprises among the first four selections.

The Orlando Magic took Shaquille O'Neal, the 7-foot, 1-inch (2.18-meter) center from Louisiana State, on Wednesday night. Alonzo Mourning, the 6-10 Georgetown center, went to the Charlotte Hornets; Christian Laettner, the 6-10 Duke forward, to the Minnesota Timberwolves; and Jim Jackson, the 6-6 Ohio State swingman, to the Dallas Mavericks.

Among NBA observers, it was nearly unanimous that those teams improved themselves significantly.

So, apparently, did the New York Knicks, who acquired veteran shooting guard Rolando Blackman, 33, from Dallas before the draft for their first-round draft pick in 1995.

In another pre-draft deal, Utah traded forward Blue Edwards, guard Eric Murdock and the 23rd pick of the first round for Milwaukee forward Larry Krystkowiak and guard Jay Humphries.

"It's the deepest draft in years," said an NBA college scout, Marty Blake. "But you have better done your homework on some of these guys."

Not to mention saved a few dollars to pay the escalating prices for these soon-to-be-millionaires.

Orlando faces a daunting task in trying to satisfy O'Neal, whose demands are

said to be running as high as \$6 million a year for a long-term deal.

LaPhonso Ellis of Notre Dame, whose stock rose during tryout camps, was selected by Denver as the No. 5 pick.

Denver also had the 13th pick, used to select Bryant Stith, who played mostly forward at Virginia but is projected as a guard in the NBA.

Tom Gugliotta of North Carolina State went to Washington at No. 6, followed by Walt Williams of Maryland to Sacramento at No. 7.

Adam Keefe of Stanford, projected to be chosen as early as No. 5, wound up the 10th choice, by Atlanta. Offensive-minded Harold Miner of Southern Cal was Miami's selection at No. 12.

UCLA's Tracy Murray and Don MacLean slipped to 18th and 19th, Murray taken by San Antonio, MacLean by Detroit. Detroit then traded MacLean and William Bedford to the Los Angeles Clippers for Olen Polynice and the Clippers' second-round draft pick in 1996 and '97.

The Spurs' pick of Murray reportedly was called by Milwaukee, which is expected to trade Dale Ellis to San Antonio for the rights to Murray next week.

The Bucks had two other first-round picks and used both on players from Arkansas. They used the No. 8 selection to draft forward Todd Day and the No. 23 choice for guard Lee Mayberry.

Arkansas became the fifth school to have three players chosen in the first round. Center Oliver Miller went to Phoenix as the No. 22 pick. The Razor-

backs also had a player chosen in the second round, Isaiah Morris, who was Miami's choice in the No. 37 spot.

Claude Weatherspoon of Southern Mississippi went to Philadelphia at No. 9. At 6-7 and 240 pounds, Weatherspoon is considered as close as the 70ers could get to a wide body to replace Charles Barkley, who was traded to Phoenix last week.

"I'm excited about going to Philadelphia and filling Barkley's shoes," Weatherspoon said. "That's going to be a big job."

Robert Hurry of Alabama was the No. 11 choice of Houston. Malik Sealy of St. John's was the No. 14 pick of Indiana.

Anthony Peeler, who was placed on five years' probation for an assault conviction last week, was chosen by the Los Angeles Lakers in the No. 15 spot. Peeler was arrested again on assault charges Monday, but those charges were dropped.

Randy Woods, a sharpshooting 6-foot guard from La Salle, was a surprisingly high choice at No. 16 by the Clippers.

Doug Christie of Pepperdine was chosen by Seattle at No. 17. Hubert Davis of North Carolina went to New York at No. 20. Boston chose Jon Barry of Georgia Tech, son of former NBA star Rick Barry, at No. 21.

Golden State spurned a big man by passing Elmore Spencer of UNLV in favor of guard Latrell Sprewell of Alabama at No. 24. Spencer was picked up by the Clippers with the next selection.

Who Went Where When

FIRST ROUND
1. Orlando, Shaquille O'Neal, 7-1, 230; 2. Charlotte, Alonzo Mourning, 6-10, 240; 3. Milwaukee, Rolando Blackman, 33, 210; 4. Dallas, Jim Jackson, 6-6, 210; 5. Chicago, LaPhonso Ellis, 6-7, 240; 6. Washington, Tom Gugliotta, 6-10, 210; 7. Philadelphia, Claude Weatherspoon, 6-7, 240; 8. Houston, Malik Sealy, 6-7, 240; 9. Philadelphia, Charles Barkley, 6-7, 240; 10. Atlanta, Adam Keefe, 6-10, 210; 11. Houston, Robert Hurry, 6-7, 240; 12. Miami, Harold Miner, 6-6, 210; 13. Denver, Bryant Stith, 6-7, 240; 14. Indiana, Malik Sealy, 6-7, 240; 15. Los Angeles, Lee Mayberry, 6-7, 240; 16. Los Angeles, Randy Woods, 6-6, 210; 17. Seattle, Doug Christie, 6-6, 210; 18. San Antonio, Tracy Murray, 6-6, 210; 19. Detroit, Don MacLean, 6-6, 210; 20. New York, Hubert Davis, 6-7, 240; 21. Boston, Jon Barry, 6-7, 240; 22. Phoenix, Charles Barkley, 6-7, 240; 23. Milwaukee, Lee Mayberry, 6-7, 240; 24. Golden State, Latrell Sprewell, 6-6, 210; 25. Los Angeles, Malik Sealy, 6-7, 240; 26. New York, Hubert Davis, 6-7, 240; 27. Chicago, Byron Houston, 6-7, 240; 28. Minnesota, Tom Gugliotta, 6-10, 210; 29. Sacramento, Corey Williams, 6-6, 210; 30. Charlotte, Tom Gugliotta, 6-10, 210; 31. Sacramento, Corey Williams, 6-6, 210; 32. Charlotte, Tom Gugliotta, 6-10, 210; 33. Sacramento, Corey Williams, 6-6, 210; 34. Charlotte, Tom Gugliotta, 6-10, 210; 35. Sacramento, Corey Williams, 6-6, 210; 36. Charlotte, Tom Gugliotta, 6-10, 210; 37. Sacramento, Corey Williams, 6-6, 210; 38. Charlotte, Tom Gugliotta, 6-10, 210; 39. Sacramento, Corey Williams, 6-6, 210; 40. Charlotte, Tom Gugliotta, 6-10, 210; 41. Sacramento, Corey Williams, 6-6, 210; 42. Charlotte, Tom Gugliotta, 6-10, 210; 43. Sacramento, Corey Williams, 6-6, 210; 44. Charlotte, Tom Gugliotta, 6-10, 210; 45. Sacramento, Corey Williams, 6-6, 210; 46. Charlotte, Tom Gugliotta, 6-10, 210; 47. Sacramento, Corey Williams, 6-6, 210; 48. Charlotte, Tom Gugliotta, 6-10, 210; 49. Sacramento, Corey Williams, 6-6, 210; 50. 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